

RECORD CROWD HEARS REPUBLICAN DECLARATIONS

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES TELL
OVER TWO THOUSAND PERSONS
WHERE THEY STAND ON ISSUES

Over two thousand people, the largest crowd assembled anywhere during this campaign, heard members of the republican state ticket discuss the issues of the day at the Y. M. C. A. stadium last night. From 7:30 till long after ten o'clock, the throng remained, many of them standing, until Judge J. H. Kibbey had concluded his address, closing the meeting.

That Governor Hunt has just two policies, was the statement of Tom Campbell, candidate for governor, in his splendid address. Aside from prison reform and his appeal to one class as against another, the executive has practically no other interest in state administration. Speaking as a member of the state government, Campbell said that instead of exercising close watch on the state departments, as the head of a great organization should, the departments of the state are neglected by its head. In no other way, did the speaker refer to the governor. He said that the big question to be argued in the campaign and fought out at the polls, is to be industrialism, and while on the subject, he would explain his stand.

In no uncertain terms, Campbell laid his policy before the auditors. It was the fair to labor, be fair to capital, be firm with both. Special privileges to special classes is not his specialty.

There are so many angles to the campaign as it is being waged, that the speaker was at loss to know where to begin. He believed the state was like a great corporation, with every tax payer, stockholder and interested in dividends. "If you think its management has been good for these five years, continue it. That is good business. If you think it has been bad, that it contains the seeds of destruction, then change it. That is good business and you will find that good politics is good business."

Fifty-two per cent of the money raised by taxation in Arizona goes to schools, Campbell explained why, therefore, the people should be interested in the campaign of Harbord E. Matthews, for state school superintendent.

He charged that the present superintendent gets but little help in his work from the chief executive.

He displayed an advertisement contained in a local Hunt organ, expatiating on the reduction of taxes in Maricopa county, since the state administration took power. The advertisement asked the question, "Has Hunt raised the taxes?"

In reply, Campbell pointed out the falsehood contained in it. It not only argued erroneously, drawing conclusions in favor of the administration from all angles, but it actually distorted the figures with which it sought to prove its points.

"We spend upwards of three millions a year to maintain government. But how much of the provisions in this state department, no check upon this expenditure."

The speaker told how the apologists for Hunt are using the reduced tax rates for his benefit, and asked the crowd, in which were hundreds of tax payers, if their cards bore less in assessment than they did two, four, five years ago. The state tax has doubled in five years. The school funds are 64 per cent greater burden, with no assurance to the payers that there is 40 per cent greater efficiency.

Mr. Campbell related an incident which took place in the Triax restaurant.

TOM CAMPBELL, A SOMBREROLESS ONE

Judge Kibbey was in poor voice, and spoke with the handicap of extreme nervousness, but, though the last man on the list, he held his crowd.

He explained that other handicaps which his opponent has put him under by his too free use of the franking privilege to send a \$25.00 job of printing, folding and mailing to the people of this state. As has been explained editorially in this paper, a job of printing is about all that Mr. Ashurst's effort can be called for. It is certainly not an appeal to reasonable men for their support of his candidacy.

At any rate, with the law telling him he must not spend more than \$1,500 in his primary campaign, Judge Kibbey was compelled to go into the campaign against a man for whom a free and easy law operated to permit of the expenditure of many thousands.

The most of Judge Kibbey's address was not directed against Mr. Ashurst, as did it appeal for himself. It was a scathing denunciation of national policies which have perverted American rights to be scorned abroad and in Mexico. He ably answered the dem-

mand, we say also that we are ready to stop this program of construction if an international agreement among the big naval powers can be reached to end competitive construction.

"The far reaching importance of this tender to other powers has not been fully appreciated by our own people. Perhaps not by the people abroad, engrossed as they are in war. For the first time in the history of the United States there is laid down the broad policy which would end the fear of war and the burden of building and maintaining gigantic navies."

The secretary deprecated a sneering attitude toward advocates of peace and disarmament.

**Would Stop Navy Increases
If Other Nations Also Quit**

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 25.—Importance of the provisions in this year's great naval appropriation bill authorizing the president to call a world disarmament conference was emphasized in a speech here tonight by Secretary Daniels.

"As long as other great powers rush into battleship construction, America cannot safely fall to speed up its program so as to be able to meet any possible foe," Mr. Daniels said, "but in the very terms that say to the world we have the money and we are ready to spend it to make a navy just as big as our extended coast line and national interests de-

KIBBEY TO TELL OF
IRRIGATION NEEDS

JOSEPH H. KIBBEY

Who will, in a speech to be given here soon, explain to the people of Phoenix and Salt River valley, the needs in the way of legislation, of those who irrigate their farms. At counsel for the Water Users' Association, Judge Kibbey is peculiarly and well fitted for the task of explaining this subject.

aurant in Bisbee, and which such ardent laborers as Bill Cleary are threatening to use against him in an attempt to involve the republican candidate in a labor and anti-labor quarrel. Campbell entered the Triax restaurant early the morning of September 15, being ebullient and finding no other place open. Besides, he knew Triax, had known and liked him for many years. A picket outside the door, set up a sawn plank, and summoned a crowd, among them Bill Cleary, who Campbell reminded his hearers had worked Mexicans and Indians at starvation wages on the Arizona canal here, while enjoying his special privilege bills through the legislature. Campbell ate his hot cakes and drank his cup of coffee, and returned to the hotel. Cleary met him and said, "Well, Tom, you've broken your pick eating in a scrub joint." Campbell replied simply, "So be it. But I have not broken my self respect."

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British And French Give Germans Another Hard Blow

WILSON SPEECH GIVES HUGHES OPENING

START ATTACKS AT SAME TIME AND MAKE GAINS

FORT WORTH KEEPS LARRANT COUNTY WET

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 25.—With approximately 3,000 of an estimated vote of 12,000 counted early tonight, Larrant county apparently had voted "wet" by a majority of 1,500 in today's local election. In the county precincts voted "dry" but Fort Worth piled up a big "wet" vote. In Fort Worth, of 7,100 votes counted, 4,748 were recorded "wets."

CAMPAIGNERS
OF DRY PARTY
IN NEW MEXICO

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 25.—Wet New Mexico gave the prohibition national campaign friendly receptions today when they invaded the state for two meetings after closing the Arizona campaign with speeches at Flagstaff and Winslow. An hour's meeting was held at Gallup this afternoon and thence the special came here for a night meeting. Hutton will be visited tomorrow before Colorado is entered.

Gallup's meeting had a picturesque setting. In the center of the ring of spectators who circled about the rear platform of the train was the town sprinkling cart. At one end of it were several Navajo Indians who are denied liquor by federal statute, garbed in their gay robes. At the other end was a speaker who, having imbibed dressed in white and a small band of suffragists. Flanking the rim of the circle were several saloons. Many miners were in the audience and J. Frank Hanly took occasion to criticize the manner in which the Adamson eight-hour day bill was enacted.

"The prohibition party is for the eight-hour day," he said, "but it is for an eight-hour day that shall be won by the just sense of justice in the heart of the American people and not by a bludgeon held as a threat in the city of Washington."

Landrith aroused applause at every step today by denoting that universal suffrage was imminent. Women do not vote here.

"I believe a woman has as much sense as a bar room ham or as some of the colored persons who cannot read nor write, when you northerners gave the ballot," he said, "and when she gets the vote, good bye booze. If you want to have a drink five years from now you'd better begin to lay it up."

Assails 'Personal Liberty'
FLA. TAFF, Fla., Sept. 25.—Personal liberty arguments were answered by J. Frank Hanly, the prohibition presidential candidate today, during the second day's tour of the dry special train in Arizona and its entrance into New Mexico.

"I haven't much patience with the cry of 'personal liberty,'" he said. "We live in a complex civilization. Our lives touch one another at a thousand points of contact and we cannot live into ourselves."

"When Robinson Crusoe found himself shipwrecked he might have done as he pleased, but when he found a footprint in the sand by the seashore,

legislature from the metropolis at a meeting late today decided to urge Governor Whitman to convene the legislature in extraordinary session to deal with the strike situation.

The governor arrived in the city tonight, and it was expected a committee appointed by the legislators would wait upon him tomorrow.

Nearly 40 per cent of the 800,000 union workers in New York and vicinity have avowed their intention of quitting their places Wednesday, according to Hugh Frawley, organizer of the American Federation of Labor. Discussion in labor circles not in sympathy with the plans of conference leaders took the form today of favoring a 48 hours' demonstration rather than a general strike, it was said.

The first accident on a subway line since the transit strike began, September 4, occurred today. Thirteen persons were injured, two seriously, in a rear-end collision at 26th street station, where subway trains ran, on an elevated structure. The motorman of the rear train was arrested later.

Traffic on the surface lines today was 55 per cent normal, it was said. Subway and elevated traffic was above normal.

Spurious attempts at violence and several arrests in connection with the strike were reported by the police.

**Refuses Warrant
For Prosecutor
Of Blackmailers**

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Judge LaBay in the municipal court today declined to issue warrants for the arrest of Richard Crawford, commercial attaché of the British embassy at Washington, as a "white list," at a luncheon given in his honor here today by about fifty prominent bankers and heads of industrial corporations engaged in export trade. He explained that the term "blacklist" had created a misunderstanding as to its real objects, and told the guests what was being done by the British government to minimize the censorship of business mail.

A committee of five is to be appointed from among those who attended the conference to take up with the embassy official individual cases in which it may be possible to effect relief. Sir Richard said the British government already had made arrangements to facilitate dispatch of shipping documents between the United States and neutral countries.

"A striking example of the rigorous application of the trading with the enemy act," the official said, "was the case of a British house which was prosecuted for obtaining indirectly goods of enemy origin for the purpose of its business. The president of the firm concerned was sentenced to a term of imprisonment followed by other disabilities including the stigma of want of patriotism. The penalties, material and

moral, were so disastrous to their existence and honor, that there was widespread apprehension and uncertainty which threatened to discourage the business of a large body of American citizens whose names might have aroused unfounded suspicions as to the neutrality of their transactions of firms dealing with the United States."

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**MAY CONVELE LEGISLATURE TO
DEAL WITH STRIKE SITUATION**

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—With labor leaders continuing their efforts to bring about a general suspension of work on an aid to the striking carmen in this city, members of the state

legislature from the metropolis at a meeting late today decided to urge Governor Whitman to convene the legislature in extraordinary session to deal with the strike situation.

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EIGHT HOUR LAW
IS ONLY A WAGE
FIXING MEASURE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
DAYTON, O., Sept. 25.—Charles E. Hughes, addressing an audience in Memorial hall here tonight, replied to statements President Wilson's speech of Saturday, in connection with passage of the Adamson law.

Mr. Hughes characterized as "most regrettable" the reference made by President Wilson to the eighty cent gas case in New York as an instance where the courts had refused to declare a rate fixing law in advance of determining how it would operate.

"It has been sought to draw an analogy," Mr. Hughes said, "between such a case and legislation in advance of inquiry. The courts have nothing to do with the question of the wisdom or policy of legislation. Questions of constitutionality come before the courts after the legislature has acted, presumably with knowledge of the facts and upon careful inquiry."

President Wilson's declaration that he considered the eight-hour day as a principle that was not arbitrable, was commented on as follows:

"It is said that the principle was not arbitrable. It is a very extraordinary statement for eighteen years ago, I believe, in the passage of the act to promote conciliation and arbitration with respect to disputes between interstate commerce employees and carriers, there was provision made for arbitration with respect to hour of labor, conditions of employment, as well as of wages. And in a bill, which I believe, was signed during this administration in July, 1913, the same provision in, I believe, substantially the same language, was re-enacted in the law providing for arbitration with respect to wages, conditions of employment and hours of labor."

"Of course, the question whether in a particular case that condition exists which should provide for a certain number of hours of labor is a question requiring the most earnest consideration. But no one in this controversy to which I am now referring, had any idea of establishing an eight-hour work day. The principle of the eight-hour work day is not in any way involved."

"I protest against any endeavor to confuse the thought of America by talking about an eight-hour work day when nothing of the sort has been proposed, nothing of the sort has been proposed, or enacted was a change in the schedule of wages."

"If there is anything more remarkable or regrettable than the effort to issue warrants for the arrest of a man who is engaged in a lawful work day involved, it is an attempt to draw an analogy between the case of legislation of that description and the action of our courts in dealing with rate cases."

"It has been stated, for example, that when a rate is fixed by law as a railroad rate, or as a telephone rate, and it is found that the rate is excessive, it is a violation of the constitutional and confiscatory, that the supreme court has stated that it would not declare the measure unconstitutional until the effect of the operation of the rate had been disclosed."

"It has been sought to draw an analogy between such a certain legislation in evidence of inquiry. The courts have nothing to do with the question of the wisdom or policy of legislation."

"Questions of constitutionality come before the courts after the legislature has acted, presumably with knowledge of the facts and upon careful inquiry. The question of that comes before the court, is, whether after a legislature has presumably done its full duty in

(Continued on Page Three)

**SAYS BRITISH BLACKLIST
SHOULD BE CALLED WHITE LIST**

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The so-called British "blacklist" of American firms was characterized by Sir Richard Crawford, commercial attaché of the British embassy at Washington, as a "white list," at a luncheon given in his honor here today by about fifty prominent bankers and heads of industrial corporations engaged in export trade. He explained that the term "blacklist" had created a misunderstanding as to its real objects, and told the guests what was being done by the British government to minimize the censorship of business mail.

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**Camp Is Named In Honor
Of Dead Enlisted Man**

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 25.—An unexpected compliment was paid to the memory of an enlisted man today when by order of Brigadier General Bell, the camp occupied here by troops of the Tenth provisional division was named "Camp Owen Biernie" after a sergeant of that name belonging to the Twenty-third infantry who was killed in a saloon last Thursday in performance of his duty with the prodigious importance on the Humboldt river, in jail charged with the murder of the soldier.

Sergeant Biernie had completed nearly thirty years in the army and had served in the Cuban, Philippine and Boer wars with distinction.

After stating that the army "feels deeply the outrage of the dastardly deed which did him to death," General Bell commented:

"Both during his life and death this splendid soldier exemplified the best traditions of the army. It was not for him to question why, nor to reason why. He simply obeyed orders and died. No loftier virtue than this can be attained by any man."

Camp Owen Biernie, in honor of the enlisted man who died while extricating some soldiers from a saloon brawl, contains some 25,000 men. Heretofore army camps have generally been named after presidents and generals.

(Continued on Page Three)

**German Official Version
BERLIN (by wireless to Sayville), Sept. 25.—The official statement regarding the air raid on England issued today reads:**

"On the night of September 23 and 24, several squadrons of naval airships extensively bombed London and places of military importance on the coast. The airships, when approaching England and before crossing the English coast, were shelled by patrol boats."

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(Continued on Page Three)

PROBABLE CONTEST OF
LANEY'S NOMINATION

That the nomination of L. M. Laney for county attorney will be contested was the rumor about town yesterday.

Since the primary election friends of Clyde M. Gandy have been urging him to demand a recount when he would take no action they took the matter into their own hands. According to a well known democrat who was not satisfied with the count, papers were made out yesterday and will be filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court this morning as the preliminary step of the contest.

The contestant's statement will be brought under Section 2065 of the Revised Statutes of Arizona 1913, in part: "By reason of error in counting ballots the person declared to be elected or nominated did not in fact receive the highest number of votes." Neither the name of the contestant nor the precincts that will be named in the petition for inspection could be learned.

When the unofficial count gave forth the information that Laney had a majority of 26 over Gandy, genuine surprise and consternation was experienced by the supporters of the county attorney, who have kept in close touch with his work since his appointment as prosecutor. Later when the official count was made, Laney's majority shrunk to six they insisted that Gandy contest the election. He, however, refused.

The matter will no doubt receive the immediate attention of the court in order that the nominee be given time to carry on his campaign for the general election. Three men will be appointed to inspect the ballots of the contested precincts. The court will make one appointment, Laney one and Gandy the third, and the counting will be conducted in the presence of the custodian of the ballots, George Macdonald, county treasurer. If the question of the legality of the ballots is disputed the matter will then be carried into the courts.

Attacking simultaneously on an area of fifteen miles, running from Martinpich to the Somme, the British and French forces have made another smashing blow on the German lines and pushed forward their positions for notable gains.

From Martinpich to Comblès, a distance of six miles, the British have driven their wedge to a depth of more than a mile, and captured in the attack the important strategic towns of Les Beaulis and Morval, the latter a scant mile north of Comblès.

To the French fell the town of Rancourt, two miles east, and the outskirts of Freignicourt, one mile northeast of Comblès. In addition trenches near Freignicourt, in the vicinity of Bouchavesnil and to the south from the village of Canal Du Nord to the Somme were taken.

The capture of Morval by the British and of part of Freignicourt by the French apparently seals the fate of Comblès, which the Germans have determinedly held for weeks despite the violent attacks thrown against it. The defenders of the virtually surrounded town have left to them for escape only the valley, a mile in width, running northeast and in the traversing of which they must come under the guns of the British and French respectively from Morval and the vicinity of Freignicourt.

Another notable step in their approach upon Peronne is marked in the capture by the French of trenches in the Canal Du Nord region.

Except in France, there have been no important engagements of any of the various fronts. Berlin reports the repulse of Russian attacks in Volhynia, Galicia and the Carpathian mountains. Petrograd is still silent as to the operations on the eastern front, but unofficial advice says the Russians have begun a new offensive on a large scale in the hope of putting down the counter attacks of the Teutons and piercing their front before winter sets in. The Rumanians are still struggling for supremacy over the Teutonic allies in the Szurdjuk and Vulcan passes of the Transylvanian Alps, but according to Berlin all their attacks have been repulsed.

The French northeast of Florina have penetrated the outskirts of Petek. The British to the north of Lake Tashik, on the eastern end of the battle line also report an advance but Berlin says that all their attacks have been repulsed.

And from the capture by the Italians of an important mountain peak on the Trentino front, only bombardments have taken place in the Austro-Italian theater.

Notwithstanding the loss of two Zepelins in an air raid on eastern England Saturday night, the Germans made a night attack again and dropped bombs on northern and north midland counties.

Air Ship Raids
LONDON, Sept. 25.—"Several hostile airships crossed the north coast of England between 10:30 o'clock and midnight last night," says an official communication issued shortly after midnight.

"The airships were reported to have been dropped at several places in northern and north midland counties."

"An airship is also reported off the south coast. No reports of casualties or damage have been received."

Later the following official statement concerning the air raid was made public:

"Several hostile airships, probably six, visited the northern coast and the southern counties during the night. Bombs were dropped in the northern counties and some casualties and damage are reported."

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